NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1876.

he belongs.

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WASHINGTON.

MEMPHIS AND EL PASO SCANDALS. GFN. FEEMONT IN WASHINGTON-HALF & MILLION SPENT IN A FORMER CO. GRESS TO FROMOTE HIS SCHEMES-GEN, SCHENCK WELLE A CONGRESS-MAN EIS LIEUTENANT AND PARTNER-THE

BOUTHERN LAND AGENCY.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 20.-Gen. Freemont has not yet given the House Judiciary Committee the benefit of his knowledge of the transactions connected with the Memphis and El Paso lobby. There are charges that besides the vast amount of worthless stock-then supposed to have future value, which was promised for influence about the halls of Congress-there was really expended here for corrupt purposes \$500,000 in gold. It is said that Gen. Fremont has the list of the persons to whom this money was paid, and that several of them are members of the present Congress. The name of Gen. Schenck is also mentioned in connection with this investigation, and it is anticipated that he may be needed here as a witness. The reasons why his appearance as a witness here would be opportune may be found in the following facts: Gen. Schenck first became associated with this enterprise when Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the XLth Congress. About that time Gen. Fremout had sold in Paris, chiefly to persons of small means, \$3,800,000 of the worthless bonds of the Memphis and El Pase Railroad. Minister Washburne had expected the enormity of the fraud.

At out that time Gen. Schenck abandoned in Chieago a portion of the Committee on Ways and Means that had started on an official investigation for Cali formia, and suddenly, without explanation, left for France. The matter at that time excited considerable comment among Gen. Schenck's associates. Gen. Fremont, then Vice-President of the Memphis and El Paso Road, sailed from New-York about the same time, and reach d Paris in July, where he was subsequently joined by Gen. Schenck. He then set about to defend the traud.

Gen. Schenek then appeared not to support Minister Washburne in denouncing the fraud and in his attempt to expose those who were disgracing the American name by their huge swindle, as from his position in the House of Representatives and his former relations to Mr. Washburne it might have been well said he would have done, but to enter into a written contract with Gen. Fremont, in which the Southern Land Agency is only another name for Gen. Schenck and his nephew, Fred. W. Poor. Below is a bri f analysis of the agreement between Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Geo. Fremont, then Vice-President, and Colby, agent of the Memphis and El Paso Company It bears date Oct. 15, 1869, at Paris, France, and is made between the Memphis and El Paso Company and the Southern Land Agency, claiming to be a incorporated company of Virginia, with Frederick W. Poor as general agent.

The contract provides that the Memphis and El Paso Company agrees with the Southern Land Agency for five years to give that agency the exclusive right to manage, sell, and dispose of three fourths of the 8,000,000 acres of land owned by test Company in Texas. This contract is to embrac any lands that the Company might obtain from Texas or the United States within the five years limit. The only agreements and undertakings the Agency in consideration of this contract, so far as they appear from the contract itself, are that it should "use reasonable efforts to promote emigration," and maintain agencies for that purpose. In consideration of these services and undertakings the Memphis and El Paso Company agreed to pay the agency 15 per cent on all lands sold in 1870, 1212 per cent on al lands sold in 1871, and 10 per cent on all payments received for sales after 1871. All town sites were to be owned jointly by the El Paso Company and the agency. Gen. Schenck contracts in this way : "Robert C. Schenck, attorney in fact for the South era Land Agency, and for Frederick W. Poor, gen-

Gen. Schenck soon after returned to Washington. where the Me uphis and El Paso Railroad had matters of interest pending. The house bill relating to that road was pending in the Senate. Great efforts were making to pass it, and unlimited promises were circulated in the lobby in connection with the During the Christmas recess Gen. Schenck visited New-York to secure the ratification of his contract. On the 28th of December, Gen. Fremont reached that city, when an additional agreement was signed in duplicate between the same parties, with Gen. Schenck and Gen. Frement as attornies. This new agreement ratified in behalf of the Memphis and El Paso Company the previous contract made in Paris with some modifications These modifications did not change the spirit or substance of the original contract.

After the Memphis and El Paso and Southern transcontinental corporations had partially adjusted heir differen ces, and the Texas Pacific had been in corporated by Congress in 1871 as a compromisroad, these contracts were presented in New-York on the part of Gen. Schenck, to the officers of the new corporation, and a recognition of their terms demanded, coupled with a threat that unles they were recognized the Texas Pacific Company would suffer for it. The cash value of these contracts, had they been carried out would have been very great. The subof 6,000,000 acres was put in the hands of Gen. Schenck and his nephew. Half of all the town sites, and the commission upon the sa'es of all additional land for five years, would have alone been a generous reward for the assistance of the land company of the Chairman' of Ways and Means. The sum realized from commissions alone would have reached \$1.800,000.

The contract bore upon its face a fraud and a he An examination of the records of the State of Virginia shows that no charter was granted to the 'Southern Land Agency," either by the Legislature or by courts authorized to grant charters. The Company was advertised by a Richmond paper, but no charter or corporators were named, and the whole affair appeared to be a partnership. It was simply

GEN. SCHENCK RETAINED.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S PECULIAR HOBBY - FIRE FROM THE DEMO-CRATIC HOUSE DESTROYS THE HOPE OF SCHENCK'S REMOVAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- It seems after all that Gen. Schenck is to be retained as Minister to England, which is another idustration of the oft re peated maxim of the President, never to remove a man while under fire. The scandal against Gen. Schenck has been so strong, both as regards founds tion and gravity, that it was conceded on all sides by the politicians in high stations that he must step aside. Indeed, it was known that Mr. Fish was op posed to his retention, and so strong is the publi contiment against him that there is little doubt that he would have retired had not the Democratic House proceeded to investigate his connection with the Emma Mine. The friendship of the President however, as in the case of Goy. Shepherd and any number of other tatimates, was cemented to him as soon as an investigation was proposed. Gen. Schenck is, therefore, indebted more to the Democratic House for his continuan in office than to his own natural strength with the Administration. When the resolution for an investigation was passed and its purport was reported in London, Gen. Schenek telegraphed to Gen. Garfield, inquiring, in effect, if he was to be sacrificed
by the Confederate House. Inquiries and dispatches
followed, until recently, within a few days, the
President has ordered a dispatch sent to the Minister

In London, Gen. Schenek telegraphed to Gen. Garplate printing, one or two to be done by the Department and one by some outside company.

It is customary to have the backs of fractional currency printed outside the faces and the seal by the Printing Bureau. Up to July last the seal was put on in red in London, Gen. Schenek telegraphed to Gen. Gar-

assuring him that his position is unchanged by the action of the House. In the meantime the Secretary of State is preparing the papers and corresp adence in the Emma Mine matter for transmission to the House, in obedience to the resolution.

BROKERAGE IN DISTRICT CLAIMS. A NEW-YORK STATE IDEA LAIFLY PRACTICED IN

WASHINGTON -- CONTRACTORS PUT OFF UNTIL WILLING TO SELL THEIR CLAIMS AT A SACRI-FICE-LARGE PROFITS OF THE PURCH SERS, THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 20 .- The House Commitce on the District of Columbia profiting by the experi ence of the Special Committee of 1874, and by the greater facilities now afforded for obtaining official information in regard to the business of the District and of the Board of Audit than formerly, have, in two or three days already spent in investigation, made very The inquiry has thus far been conflaed entirely to the management of the Board of The old Territorial Government of the District, in force

from 1871 to 1874, was defective, chiefly because while there was a nominal division of power and authority be-ween different Boards, the Legislature of the District and the Executive, Gov. Shepherd as President of the Board of Public Works, not only conducted its affairs as an autocrat, so that its Secretary entered open its journal his orders, given personally, as the orders of the Board, but, using his power as Gov ernor over the Legislature, he never falled to make that body subservient to his will whenever he attempted it. The object, therefore, in separating the power to sudit and pass upon claims and accounts of the District from the Executive authority, in the ad interim Government stablish d in 1874, was to prevent any future consolidaous, had brought the District not only to the verge, but even into the pit of bankrontey. The experience of the must twenty months leads many persons honestly to doubt whether it was not a mistake to separate those

wo functions of the Government. The Board of Audit has been a most extra cagant appendage of the Distric. Government, from its flist or-ganization. The extra salaries paid to the two Controllers of the Treasury, who preside over it, compose but a very small part of the expenses attending it, and from the examples already given to the Committee on District Affairs of the method of passing claims, there can be of the United States has been millions of dollars. The aftention of the Committee has thus far been chiefly directed to a peculiar kind of speculation in claims, which eems to have grown up under the auspices and to have seen curred on by the aid of clerks and employes of the Board of Audit, or in the office of the engineer of the District, Mr. R. C. Hewirt, the owner of a so-called Democratic morning newspaper in this city, was apparently the man who furnished money for these speculations, and who took the lion's share of the profits. The plan seemed to have been something like this: Dr. Frank Howe is managing editor of Mr. Hewitt's newspaper He is also chief elerk of the engineer in charge of trict improve nents. All claims for work performed have had to pass through Dr. Howe's hands, and to receive the approval of the Engineer. From the intimate busiess relations existing between Mr. Hewitt and Frank Howe, there can be no doubt that the former received information as to the character and amount of claims of

Contractors who believed that a balance was due them for work done in 1872 and 1873 employed one of the several agents who were in the habit of co lecting such claims to represent their cases before the Engineer and the Board of Audit. J. C. Lay & Co., a firm consisting of of his assistants, gentlemen especially fitted by their the method of passing them, to secure the payment of any just claim, was one of the tirms which attempted to make collections for contractors, but were in many not be understood, the claims of contractors, even when they were good, were delayed and postponed, until finally many of them gave up all hope of ever receiving the balances which they claimed to be due them. It now eems probable, although it has not been directly proved that many of these claims were purposely pigeon-holed by the chief clerk of the engineer in c arge of improvements, or by some one connected with the Board of Audit or office of the engineer, and allowed to remain without any action being taken upon them, in many cases for

Finelly, when the contractors had entirely lost hope, Mr. Hewitt appeared on the scene, and proposed to parchave these claims, offering in some instances more than the contractor himself had ever supposed to be due him. As soon as a power of attorney had been given to Mr. Hewitt the claims were passed without delay, and paid of disbursing all appropriations made by Congress for at once. One or two instances, selected from a number which have already been disclosed, will suffice to illusrate the whole system:

Maurice Murphy, a contractor under the Board of Publie Works, had a claim which was submitted to the Board of Audit, and on which \$1,005 77 was paid. He had an dditional claim of 134 cents per cubic yard for hauling certain earth, which was not allowed by the Board of Audit for several reasons, one being that this glatin was fited after the time within which such claims could le gally be presented had expired. Meeting Mr. R. C. Rewitt one day last Fall, the latter offered to buy any laim which be might have against the Board of Public Murrhy told Hewitt that the Beard, would not allow his claim, and at first refused to make any bargain At another interview Hewitt told Murphy that the claim would really be worth nothing unless he gave him Hewitt) a power of attorney to collect it, and added that he had friends who would bein him. Hewitt then gave Murphy \$1,000 in 3.65 bonds for his claim, which the latter seemed to have been perfectly satisfied with, but newitt collected from the Board of Audit \$8,256 01.

A contractor named iInducil agreed with the Board of Public Works to lay a foot-walk, &c., on Pennsylvania we from Pifteenth to Seventeenth-sta., and was settle with for his work in September, 1872. In February, 1873, he submitted a claim to the Board of Public Works for cutting down trees, &c. which was allowed and paid. Subsequently he made another claim for doing some grading under the sidewalk which he had laid. Mr. For sythe, who may be remembered as one of Gov. Shepherd's model measurers, had estimated the amount of this ngineer Chas. E. Barney for an examination, and he reported that nothing was due for this grading. In Octoer, 1873, fortified with the certificates of the special super or ring purposes, and were not experts, Messrs, Forsythe by Hudnell was 5,640 yards, and although the claim had been once rejected by the Board of Audit, after it was transferred to R. C. Hewitt, the latter collected the non y for the whole amount. The absurdity of this claim may be easily understood. Engineer Forsythe, in the first place, reported only 1,000 yards. Engineer Barney, after a careful examination, found that no g ading had been done which ought to be paid for, and yet, three years afterward, the Board of Audit pays for 150,000 cabl feet of grading which would be equivalent to a mass of earth 1,000 feet long, 712 feet high, and

20 feet wide-the width of the walk. It is said that there are hundreds of instances similar to these, and that while many contractors could not get their honest claims passed upon by the Board of Audit, Hewitt and some others seemed to have had facilities for securing the passage of any claim they presented, no matter what its character might be.

A QUICKLY SPENT APPROPRIATION.

HOW THE PRINTING BUREAU WENT THROUGH A YEAR'S ALLOWANCE IN FIGHT MONTHS-FOUR-TEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE OUT OF WORK, | FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The lock-out in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury still continues. The count of the paper on hand, about 6.000,000 sheets, is The examination of the books is to follow. It makes little difference, however, how long it tollow. It makes little difference, however, now long it takes, as the appropriation upon which the bureau depends is virtually exhausted. This happens from what is considered in the Department as a forced and extravagant construction, placed by Mr. McCartee, the head of the bureau, up n a provision of the law of last ecssion, which required that notes, currency and securities of the United States be executed with not less than three

ink by rapid cylinder presses from steel plates made for the purpose, which, with the faces, is believed by Department officials to be a compliance with the law requiring two plate printings in the Department; not so to Mr. McCartee. When the law took effect he ceased printing the seals upon fractional currency from his steel plates or dies on fast presses, but laid down expensive plates for surface printing, and has made the millions of impressions required for the currency siffee July by the laborious process of hand-printing, causing an additional expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. and running through a year's appropriation in eight menths. Of course there was no intention on the part of Congress to increase the cost of fractional currency notes which circulated only about one year, being is charged that it was only t e desire of expending a large amount of money, and having a large force of en Bureau into such a palpable misunderstanding of the law. There seems to be no probability of an immediate appropriation for the continuance of the Bureau, and protection against the rigors of Winter.

There is another inconvenience from the stoppage of the Bureau. No more National bank notes can be printed, and that provision of the law which requires the Controller of the Currency to replace with new notes unfit notes redeemed by the Treasurer, cannot be complied with, and the banks cannot be expected to make the five per cent fund good to the amount of their notes redeemed and laid away in the Treasury awaiting the starting of the presses.

LINE EXAMINATIONS IN THE NAVY.

THE EXAMINING BOARD NOT ACTING UNDER PROPER SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- It would be well for Congress to examine into the course of procedure adopted the Naval Examining Board now in session at the Navy Department, in this city. All officers of the line of the navy below the grade of commodore have to appear before this Board, now composed of Commodores Nicholson and Febiger and Capt. Whiting, for examination as to their mental, moral, and professional attainments, preliminary to their promotion to a higher grade in the service. The officers of the Board are not even sworn to examine a case impartially, and are apt to examine into matters regarding the career of an officer which have long since been adjudicated and put at rest. They send out interroga ories to officers junior in rank to the officer appearing before them, and treat hearsay and ex parte statements, oftentimes not even sworn to by the officer answering, as testimony required by law. Such statements would be rejected by even a justice of the peace, as they would have no weight in any court in the land. officer's commission is torfeited should be fail to pass the required examination; and it is doubtful if there is a gle record of an officer's examination on the files of the Navy Department where the examination and proceedings are recorded within the meaning or the spirit of the law creating the Board, viz., the act of April 21. 1864. As it now stands this Board has unlimited powers; in fact powers exceeding those of any court is the hand, and justice demands some defined course of edure, so that the rights of junior officers may be respected. These officers should be sworn to do their duty impartially, as many complaints are made that justice is not accorded, and some officers, with few friends in which the payment was likely to be recommended by power, suffer when before them by malignant reports of

UNDER WHICH RULE!

MR. SCHLEICHER ON TRANSFERRING THE INTIANS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—WHY ARMY OFFICERS WILL MAKE THE BEST INDIAN AGENTS.

PROW THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE 1 Washingt N, Feb. 20. - Representative sei leicher, in his address before the House Committee on In lan Affairs on the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, gave whom should be intrusted the power both of rewarding and punishing them. He said that having resided on the frontier of Texas since 1847, and having been constantly brought into contact with the wild tribes, such as the Kio as, Comanches, and Apaches. e was convinced that the division of power and author ity now existing is not easily comprehended by the Indians, and is not conducive to a good understanding between them and the representatives of the Government. On the one ha d they fear and hate the army, while on the other they generally feel great contempt for the representatives of the ledicu Bureau; and even while the pretend to be on the most friendly terms with them, they will resort to all kinds of deception in order to secure extra supplies of provisions and of clothing. If the duty benefit of he Indians is intrusted to the same officers who are called upon to punish them whenever they disregard their treaties or bave their reservations, the

discipline among the Indians will be greatly improved. The second reason for believing that the transfer will e beneficial to the service is based on the life tenure of officers of the army, and the caprit du corps existing among them. Supposing the men upon whom the duties actually devolve are equally honest and capable under both systems, the pride which an army officer feels in his profession, the knowledge that he will retain his position for life if he behaves properly, and the fact that he does not feel the necessity for providing against the infirmities of old age, remove from his pathway of the temptations which a civil officer holding his position for a short time only encoun ters. The remoteness of many of the reservations and the impos-ibility of watching an Indian agent closely as other Government officials are watched, greatly increase the necessity for accuring especially

honest and efficient service. Mr. Schleicher's third reason for advocating this reon he fortified, first, by saying that the army system un der the quarterunsters' and subsistence departments is the result of the experience of many years, and is far duties that has been devised; secondly, army officers are trained from you him the administration of this system, and, therefore, supposing them to be in no way superior to civil appointces, tuey are better qualified to administer tols kind of duty; thirdly, a great number of army officers are now unemployed. Our army in its present reduced condition is little more than a skeleton, thile both its line and staff corps are com aratively and maintaining a large number of officers, so that in case of an emergency an army might be quickly raised, is a wise one, but it was also very desirable that these officers should be given employment in time of p ace He thought that the whole body of Indian superintendents and agents might by the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department be dispensed with, and that the duties they now perform might be turned over to officers of the army without the payment of a single additional army salary by the Government.

Mr. Tarockmerton also called the attention of the Com mittee to certain improper practices prevalent among Indian agents. Among these he enumerated the put chase of women and children who had been captured by also said that he had known of cases where the agents allowed the purchase or purchased themselves of the In dians, for arms and ammunition, horses which had been stolen from the citizens of Texas. In this way wild In dians secured superior arms and ammunition, so that in several instances where the United States troops had met the Indians in battle the latter were better armed of

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

A BANKRUPT'S TRANSPARENT PRAUD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1876 The Supreme Court of the District of Co-

lumbia yesterday decided the case of Phelps against Mc-Donaid. It appears that the latter, during the war, went South on the heels of the Federal army, and wherever he could bought cotton until he had accumulated vast quantities at certain points in the South. In the en forced countermarches of the army, this otton was destroyed by the Federal troops. After the war, McDonald was bankrupt, and filed a petition under the Bankrupt act in Ohio for a discharge in bankruptey, and as an secompaniment to his petition he swore that his assets were worthless, and a discharge was therefore granted. After his discharge, through a middleman named White, McDenald bought up his assets in bankruptey for \$20. He thereupon claimed to be a British subject, and filed

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE TURKISH PERPLEXITIES.

THE DIPLOMA IC COMEDY AT CONSTANTINOPLE-MONTENEGRO READY FOR WAS-THE REPUBLI-CAN TRIUMPH IN FRANCE-INCIDENTS OF THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The power of what children call making believe is one of the most useful accomplish-

nents pursued by diplomatists. They have exhib-

ited it this week in a way that rivals the perform-

ances of the Marchioness with the orange-peel and

water. Six Powers of Europe are making believe at

Constantinople that Turkey is a seventh. For some months past the six real ones have been deliberating how and when Turkey can be partitioned without creating a war among themselves. They have made up their minds it cannot be done just which was evident; and that no very positive step looking toward the further partial disnemberment of Turkey is practicable immediately. They are aware, at the same time, that one province of Turkey is carrying on war against the Porte on its own account; that the Porte cannot suppress what it calls a rebellion; and that at least one neighboring State, warlike though small, heartily sympathizing with the insurgents of Herzegovina, is with difficulty restrained from openly siding with them. The situation, therefore, is one that cannot safely be let alone; but to determine what should be done was as difficult as it was dangerous to do nothing. Finally, what is known as the Andrassy note was concurred in by all of them; which certainly comes as near to nothing as anything could come. This note recommends to the Porte certain reforms calculated to remove-in name though not in fact-a few of the least of the grievances which drove the Herzegovina to arms. Austria, Germany, and Russia agreed to it; and having agreed, invited the assent and support of England, France, and Italy, which they obtained. All Europe joins hands to exert a little moral sussion on the Turk, whom Europe is not yet ready to drive into Asia where

Nothing, you would say, could be more considerate, and the Turk ought to be thankful for the induigence shown him. Not he. He announces in advance that he will submit to no appearance of coercion or pressure. This Oriental Falstaff will do nothing under compulsion. He will not even receive a Note. Down to Wednesday of this week, the European publics were assured that the Note would nevertheless be presented. It was difficult to believe that half a dozen great Powers would submit to be told it should not be. But they have submitted. To-day we hear the Note was not presented, and will not be. It is read to the Foreign Minister by each Embassador, and its acceptance recommended as a concession. But no copy of it is left. It is an informal communication. It does not appear in the archives of the Turkish Foreigh Office. Ruschid Pasha, it is affirmed, has agreed to ask for a copy of it later, and it is understood that a favorable answer will be given, and a firman issued, decreeing sundry reforms in Boenia and Herzegovina. That may or may not be. The fact to be noted is, that on every point of procedure the Turk has had his own way. He is able to say that he has rejected all European interference, and at the most listens to some friendly advice offered informally by a number of friendly Powers acting separately. It is necessary, I suppose, that this sort of comedy should be played, and everybody keep a grave face. But the only State in Europe that you can respect in its dealings with the insolent bankrupt on the Bosphorus is Montenegro. Montenegro would fight to-morrow if Russia would take herself out of the way. She has a population of 130,000, Turkey has 30,000,000, and has been trying for 200 years to conquer Montenegro, sometimes apparently succeeding, but never permanently holding these indomitable mountaineers under her yoke.

The result of the Senatorial elections in France is probably a surprise to everybody but M. Gambetta and those who were in his confidence. M. Buffet and his gents had flooded Europe with reports of an ascertained Ministerial majority among the delegates who were to elect the Senators. I commented in my last letter on this performance, and I said that it had been so far successful that a Buffet Senatorial majority was thought probable. All the greater was the surprise when Monday morning brought returns Tuesday morning confirmed it. The returns are differently summed up by different papers, and the best figures may not give a perfectly accurate classification of the elect, but there is no sort of doubt about the majority. Ministerial and Bonapartist papers indulgein fantastic combinations of, Radical and Moderate Republicans, Constitutionalists and I know not what; nor does it matter. You may call your majority Republican or Radical or Moderate Repub-I should be inclined to call it Gambettist. Either that or Anti-Buffetist will sufficiently mark its character. Of the Senators elected last Sunday from 100 to 110 are Republicans, Moderate and Radical included. There are 36 Bonapartists, 21 Legitimists, and from 55 to 65 Orleanists or Constitationalists, or what M. Buffet would call Conservatives. Including the 75 life members chosen by the Assembly, there are in the whole Senate of 300 nembers more than 150 Republicans, or-which is the same thing-men who can be depended on in all vital questions to follow the lead of M. Gambetta and not the lead of M. Buffet. This is the actual result of an election held on a system devised with much cunning to make a Republican majority impossible, giving the Government even greater control than it usually has over elections-a system in one respect like that on which Presidents are chosen in America, and which was avowedly contrived to modify the influence of universal suffrage. If the Assembly which is to be chosen on the 20th contain a majority of the same character, M. Buffet must resign, and the greatest danger to which the Republic has been exposed-that of being ruled by men who strive to betray and overthrow it-will have passed.

Incidents of the election give hints of its meaning not less significant than the general result. One such is the personal defeat of M. Buffet, who was a candidate in the Vo-ges, and beaten by the Republieans. His colleague, M. Dufaure, suffered a similar fate at the hands of the Bonapartists in the Charente-Inférieure-a piece of ingratitude for the support the Government has given them, which is justly punished by the general rout of the Bonapartist party throughout the country. M. Emile Ollivier is eaten. Even the Pas de Calais, a Department overwhelmingly Bonapartist, has been carried against them by a coalition between Monarchists and Republicans. On the other hand, Bonapartists and Orleansists coalsseed in the Eure, and brought in Admiral la Roncière (who is famous for baving been dismissed last year from command of the Mediterranean fleet), and the Duc de Broglie, who divides with M. Ollivier, and now perhaps M. Buffet, the distinction of being the most unpopular man in the country. M. Léon Say, whom M. Buffet lately tried to turn out of the Cabinet for being too Liberal, is elected in company with the two colleagues, MM. Feray and Boucher, the presence of whose names on his electoral list constituted his nominal offense in the Home Minister's eyes.

Most remarkable of all is the result in Paris, where it was believed M. Gambetta had been thrown over, and the return of a radical list, tempered by the admission of one Moderate, was secure. Here as elsewhere, M. Gambetta was content with the certainty of success, and left all the advantage of premature exultation over expected victories to his opponents. Out of five candidates, three Moderates were chosen on the first ballot; at the head of them M. de Freycinet, M. Gambetta's War Minister and particular friend; MM, Tolain and Hérold, the other

two, being also on his list. Victor Hugo himself failed of an election on the first ballot; and on the seend was indebted to Gambetta's support for sucess, whose advocacy brought in also M. Peyrat, a Radical, on the third. It is a characteristic of M Gambetta that he knows when to stop. To have excluded the Radicals entirely would have exasperated a section with whose support the Republic cannot dispense. The rejection of M. Louis Blane in favor of Peyrat is to be deplored; the more as M. Louis Blane, irreconciliable as he is in policy, had given his adhesion to that policy of electoral conciliation which made a Republican victory possible. He will have his choice of half a dozen or more seats in the Assembly and he need not regret his failure to reach a Senate to the very existence of which he is

am glad to say, were exaggerated. I hear from Paris that the delay in preparing and forwarding a plan of the space assigned to French exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition has caused annoyance. The plan was only received Monday of week. Meantime, French exhibitors, to the this week. Meantime, French exhibitors, to the number of five or six daily, tired of waiting, have been sending in notices of withdrawal. It is thought that French machinery will in consequence be very poorly represented. The space originally assigned for machinery was inadequate, and that too caused a good deal of dissatisfaction. But matters have been so manazed that it is now likely to prove larger than will be wanted. In fine arts the prospect is much better.

ARGUING THE BABCOCK CASE.

COL. BROADHEAD OUTSPOKEN. BITS AT POLITICIANS AND THE PRESIDENT-EXCIT. MENT CREATED IN COURT-MR. STORES BEGINS HIS REPLY, BUT DOES NOT PINISH.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 20.-The summing up in the case of Gen. Babcock began yesterday. Col. James O. Broadhead led off with a powerful speech in behalf of the prosecution. The following is a summary of the points rouched upon in the Colonel's argument:

the prosecution. The following is a summary of the points touched upon in the Colonel's argument:

The counsel for the prosecution in this case represents not the Concress, not the President, nor the Judiciary but the law of the land. The only question for the pury Is, whether the law has been violated by this defendant. The telegrams and the President's deposition [both of which were liberally quo ed from I tend in only one directio, and that is to show that this defend at has violated the law of the hand. The tracks all lead one way. Not a single one is turned the other way. Babeock came to see the President about appointing Joyce. The Presidency," Habeock telegrapaed to Joyce, "See that Ferd's bondsmen recommend you." Joyce afterward sont a m saage recommending Magnire, and used the word "Maim." This meant that there was something understood and hidden between the two, in other words that the conspiracy was to go on.

When Joyce was ordered to California, Avery informed him that agents were going to St. Louis. Joyce then telegrapaed to Baboock, "Make Douglass call off his scandal hounds," and the agents were called off. There were various delays in investigation on account of the elections. These revenue man were pullitual machines. The election was of more consequence to these distinguished individuals than the defection of frauds. These delays lasted till D.c. 14, when Brooks, waiting with his near at Publadelphia, was informed that the raid would not be made. On the 13th Baleocek telegraphed to MacDouglas the President and Mr. Douglass not to treat the Western officers and distillers as the ves, which was remarkably delineared for an innocent man. The explanation when

after Joyce telegraphed Bascock to "push things" against the weakening enemy.
The defense recognized the damaging character of Everest's testinony, as was shown by their putting on the stand the manufactured aditatined witness, McGill, who mily proved himself to be a contemptable falsiker. It is asserted by the defense that Gen. Bahceek was imposed upon by these distribers and agents. He was then the innecent bale of Washington, He-born and reared in vermont, educated at West Point, a man of large army experience, and finally an occupant of a position for dimess owhich were varied and important, and which required the disbursement of half a malion dollars yearly—be the victim of misolaced confidence.

The speech was intently listened to, and its bold state-The speech was intently listened to, and its bold state

ents repeatedly created a profound sensation in the ase for the defense. His argument was in substance a

The jury should not be swept off their feet by the storm The jury should not be swept off the freed by the storm of exentement caused by Whisky King developments. The coarge here is one of conspiracy—the only one snown to the law, which may result in one man's pains much for another man's cape. This makes the necessity for positive proof the greater. Col. Broadlead seems to have forgotten that the law presumes a man innocent until he is proved guildy. Yet the Colonia sides for conviction because the defendant has failed to prove his innocence. The defense challenges any man to point to the slightest evidence that failecek anew that Joyce and M. Donald were concerned in a conspiracy. At the time of the tell grants these two ment were conoced and trusted, and how grains these two men were honored and trusted, and how could Gen. Babcock know of their conspracy! Their telegrains are all susceptible of honest and noncrable in-terpretations.

After speaking a while Mr. Storrs stopped, and after learning against the table for a moment, said to Court: "If your Honor please, it distresses me to ask another favor of this Court, but I am subject to balpitation of the heart, and I speak only with great dimeulty to-day. Allow me to stop for ten minutes." Cel. Dyer requested that Mr. Storrs be permitted to finish his speech Monday. The Court granted the request, and ordered an adjournment.

THE ACCUSED MCKEE JUROR DENIES. St. Louis, Feb. 20 .- The Republican has a

special from Louisiana, Mo., stating that H. F. Summers who has been charged with doing inproper things as a inter in the McKee trial, den es e-aphat-eally the state-ments of Watson Foster, his accesser. Sinciners is said to be a retired inser-and or Louisiana, and stands very high in the community.

SHERMAN'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Attorney-General has received the following telegram from District

Attorney Dyer:

I talked with Bingham last night. I am satisfied that I have judged Sherman too barship, and I thunk it honorable to say as much.

D. P. Dven, District-Attorney.

RETURN OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 20.-Henry D. Krof. the ormer rectifier for Alleu & Co., liquor dealers, of the the orner rectaer for all a continuous city, the witness in the whisky prescention against that house at Jefferson City last Fall, and who disappeared a orth after the trial, returned to his home in this city yesterday. He says he has been in Australia. It is reported that he intends to make a chan breast of it.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Bank of Cazeno-cia, N. Y., closed its doors Saturday morning. SPRINGFIELO, Mass., Feb. 20, -Joseph A. Ber jamin at Son h Egranont, proprietor of a grist mill, has falled with abifities amounting to \$80,000. Jours frown, Feb. 20.—Lyman Tremain's summing up for the prisoner in the Yest builder trial yesterday, was the finest argument ever heard in this city. The total will be re-

Pir saucion, Pa., Feb. 20.—The Legislative Condition which has been engaged for some weeks investigating

dittee which has been engaged for some weeks investigation of affairs of the reform a boot at this place finished their labe exterday. It was pretty generally believed to at the Committee game the charges of cruckly to inmates and of magmanaguent as well sustained.

ment as well sustained.

Pettrs Rurgu, Penn., Feb. 20.—The iron and steed werkers of this and other sections have effected a cooperative trades union by adopting at tacir conference veatering a constitution and by-lave which, it is believed, will insure barmonous action between the different brunches. The Association will be known as the "International Anniquantion Unia of Iron and Steel Workers," and is said to be a very strong organ-

T. HONTO, Feb. 19.—A largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to day, and after a discussion, the following resolution was passed by a large majority: Resolved. That take Chamber is adjected to the further increase of tariff, as being detrimental to the interests of a large mass of tariff, as being detrimental to the interests of a large mass of the people of the Dominion, who from farms, forcets, fisheries and names obtain their livelihood, and as being especially land upon the suip-building interests, and on the revinces of Nova-Scotia and New Hrunswick, which, under the present tariff, pay 18 cente; er bead more than Ontario and Quebec; and Litther, as tending to increase their traffic, which were now is carried on to considerable extent, especially on the extensive sea coasts of the marritim provinces.

CRIMES AND CASUALITES-BY TELEGRAPH.

LEWISTON, Mc., Feb. 20.—Kei/h, the man convicted of potsoning the well of a neighbor in Leeds, was sentenced to ten years in state Prison yesterday.

MH.W.Y.K.E.E., Feb. 20.—2 he Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Vance bill, which repeals the Potter law, and the bill now needs only the signature of the Governor.

EICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—R. D. Ruffin, a colored we be expected year of Delegates from Dinwiddle County we a expelled yesterlay for improper conduct in abstracting money from the pay book of the Sergeant at Arms. money from the pay-book of the Sergeant-At-Arms.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The Circuit Court has refused to grant the writ of certorari applied for by Mayor
Britton to test the legality of the action of the City Council in
deciding that Henry Overside was elected Mayor last May.
Application will be made to the Supreme Court on Monday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES-RESULT IN PARIS-IMPGRTANT REPUBLICAN GAINS.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876 M. Leon Gambetta has formally protested sgainst the exceptionally rigorous measures of the milltary authorities in prohibiting the private meetings of

Elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies

were held throughout Franco to-day. In Paris the result is as follows: In the First Arroadissement there was no choice, and a

Haussmann, Bonapartist; Tirard, Republican, and Malltheoretically opposed. The reports of his illness, I lard, Radical. Tirard had double the number of votes polled for Haussmann, and fell only 500 short of a majority over both his competitors. In the Second Arrondissement M. Brelay of the Loft is

cond ballot is necessary. The candidates were Baron

In the Fourth Arrondissement M. Barodet, the famous Radical, is elected, defeating M. Vantrain, Conservative In the Eighth Arrondissement the Duc Decaze received

3,810 votes; M. Chaffour, Republican, 3,612, and Raoul Duval, Bonapartist, 3,492. A second ballot is therefor

In the Ninth Arrondissement ex-President Thiers is re turned by a large majority.

In the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Arrondissements no

andidate has a majority, and a second ballot is neces The following gentlemen are elected in the various re maining arrondissements: MM. risson, Marmottan, and Floquet, R. dicals; Col. Denfert, the defender of Belfort; MM. Clemenceau, Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and

Greppo, Republicans. M. B and is successful in two a rondissements.

The elections in Paris have resulted entirely in accord ance with the list inspired by M. Gambetta. Rouen, Carcassonne, Doon, Nantes, Versailles, Rennes Dole, Dunkerque, Nevers, Pau, Bar-l -due, Rheims, Molins, Vescul and Limoges, all of which towns contain

several electoral districts, have so far returned one Re publican caudidate each. Montpellier has returned two Republicans : Lyons and Lille three Republicans each; Belfort and Nismesone Legitimist each, and Nice one Republican and one Com

Gambetia received 7,000 votes in Marseil'es, against

1,900 thrown for the Extreme Radical, Naquet. betta is also elected in districts in Bordeaux and Lille. Second ballots, in which it is expected the Republican candidates will be successful, are necessary at Sains Etienne, Havre, and Brest.

The Duc-Decazes is elected by a large majority at De eazeville in the Departments of Aveynon. M. Renault, who recently resigned the Prefectship of Police, is returned from Corbeil.

M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, was defeated at Commercy, receiving 1,27 : votes, against 2,915 for his adversary, who is a Republican. Jules Grevy is elected, but the name of his constitu

A second ballot is necessary in the Third Arrondisse ment of Paris, where Speiler, one of the editors of La Republique Françoise heads the poll. Boulognejreturns one Monarchist and Calais one Repul

ency is not given.

A second ballot will also be necessary in the Nineteenth

Arrondissement of Paris. LATER.—Besaucon, Nogent, Toulon, Poitiers, Chatchberault, and the Second Circumscriptions of Boulegue

and Versailles have returned one Republican each.

The Department of Vienne has chosen four Bone St. Denis has returned Louis Blanc, making the third

onstituency which has elected him. Scean and Beziers have returned Radicals. Arras and Roubaix return Republicans. Gambetta is

elected in the Hd District of the Department of the Nord. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876. The Paris correspondent of The Times telegraphs

follows:

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is elected. The returns so far received elect 25 Radicals, 21 Moderate Republicans, 10 Conservatives, and 4 Benaparities.

Gambetta is elected in five places and Blanc in four.

A dispatca rom Paris to the standard says M. Buffet has been elected in Bourges. A dispatch to the Daily News states that Thiers had 7,000 majority in Paris. The

city is perfectly quiet.

The United States steamer Franklin is expected as Cherbourg, where she will take on board the American

works of art contributed in Europe to the Pailadelphia PROGRESS OF THE CARLIST WAR.

ESTELLA CAPIURED BY THE ALFONSISTS-THE CAR-MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

Señor Canovas del Castillo read in the Co to-day a dispatch announcing that Estella, the Carlist stronghold, had surrendered unconditionally, and that the Carlists, routed at Penaplata and Vera, were to France. The dispatch also stoled that King Alfonso The Alfonsist Generals Quesada, Coma, and Moriones

vere at Vergara yesterday awaiting the arrival of King It is officially announced that Primo Rivera took Estella

at So'clock on Saturday morning. As soon as the Carlist war is ended 40,000 soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba.

A battle is expected at Tolosa to morrow.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876. The Royalists have occupied forts at Arratzain and Sr. JEAN DE LUZ, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

Don Carlos has dismissed his mulisters and confided the direction of his affairs to the military authorities. Advices from Hendaye state that the reports of the alleged Carilst victories tack confirmation.
HENDAYE, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

The Alfonsists have captured Endarlaza and Las Laola and all the mights around Vers.

The Carilla's claim a great victory in repulsing the Alfonsists' attack on Estelia and Santa Barbara along the whole line, inflicting great losses, and taking a thon-

sand prisoners. It is asserted that the Carlists have reoccupied Zarouz and the coast. The reports that the Alfonsists have occupied Echalar nd Penavlata are confi med. The French authorities have "interned" 400 Cartists

near Bayonne. The members of the Carlist Junta of Castile who crossed the border have also been "in-King Alfonso is expected to go to Tolose and Sancate-

It is officially reported that at the capture of Port Montejurra, near Estella, on Friday, the Carlist leader, Gen. Calderon, was taken prisoner. The enemy's loss LONDON, Manday, Feb. 21, 1876.

A elegram from Madrid to The Times states that the Spanish Government has sent a cheular di-puten to its spanish Government Las sent a chemical departer to the representatives abroad, anno meing the capture by the liousism of Montejurra and the occupation of the Carlists positions above Vern. The disparch admiss that the condain was sanginary, the Carlists against with a great valor. The Times co respondent with the Carlists actually also that their lines were broken on Friday. There were great reloceings in Madrid last night, and the city was illuminated.

CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS.

The Russian Telegraph Agency publishes a dispatch staring that no ollisance has been formed be-tween Russ a, Germany, England, and the United States in regard to Caim; but the usual good understanding between the powers is more em-phatic by reason of the position in which the foreign residents of Culna are placed.

SERVIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Minister of War has issued an order calling out all man between the ages of 20 and 50. They are directed to re, ort themselves to the Military Con-

FOREIGN NOTES.

VIENNA, Feb. 19 .- The Danube is subsiding.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .- United States Consul Heap writes from Tunis that 30 cases of goods for the Tunisian department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia have been shipped.

LONDON, Feb. 21.-Intelligence has been received in London from the Gordon Expedition to Dec.

15. Gordon considers two-thirds of his work done. He has established numerous military stations.